



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY, Nov. 16.—Mr. William Trelease compared the glands of plants with those of animals. He described the histology and showed the homology of the organs in question. The glands are anomalous in that a deeply-lying tissue secretes the fluid, which reaches the exterior through a distinct break in the epidermis—not a stoma. The secreting tissue is the end of a fibro-vascular bundle, the cambium having produced the active cells, instead of wood cells, the whole being surrounded by a thin bast sheath. He described a number of cases showing the glands to represent undeveloped flowers, as previously indicated by Delpino. Professor D. P. Penhallow then read a paper on the temperature of trees.

Dec. 7.—Professor A. Hyatt described the sponge found in the Boston Water Supply, and Mr. B. H. Van Vleck discussed its distribution in Farm Pond, and the general condition of the latter; Dr. Wm. F. Whitney showed a skull of an ancient Mexican, with an arrow-head imbedded in the superior nasal fossa.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Dr. I. I. Hayes¹ delivered a lecture on the water-ways of New York, considered in relation to the transportation interests of the State, and the commerce of the city.

—:O:—

SELECTED ARTICLES IN SCIENTIFIC SERIALS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, Dec.—Lower Silurian fossils (Graptolites) in Northern Maine, by W. W. Dodge. A contribution to Croll's theory of secular climatal changes, by W. J. McGee. On the relation of the so-called "Kames" of the Connecticut River valley to the Terrace formation, by J. D. Dana.

GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, Nov.—Evaporation and eccentricity as co-factors in glacial periods, by E. Hill. The valley system of S. E. England, by S. V. Wood. Sudden extinction of the Mammoth, by C. Reid.

ANNALES DES SCIENCES NATURELLES, Sept., 1881.—Observations on the development and organization of the Prosclex of *Bilharzia hæmatobia*, by J. Chatin. Observations on the sexual cells of Hydroids, by A. Weismann. Observations on the functions of the caudal appendage of Limuli, by J. de Bellesme. Rare or new Crustacea of the coast of France, by M. Hesse. Observations on the encystment of *Trichina spiralis*, by J. Chatin.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR WISSENSCHAFTLICHE ZOOLOGIE, Nov. 1.—On the developmental history of the ophiuran skeleton, by H. Ludwig. Contributions to the anatomy and histology of *Sipunculus nudus*, by J. Andræ. Comparative anatomical studies on the brain of bony fishes, with especial reference to the Cyprinoids, by P. Mayer.

¹ Since suddenly deceased, Dec 17.